

## Indiana Safe for Democracy

Yesterday Indiana enjoyed its first day of "Bone Dry" life. The Indiana State-wide prohibition law is, as it should be, drastic in its provisions and will make that state a safe place for our mountain people to live and enjoy our free government.

## Third Liberty Loan

Uncle Sam calls on his kinsfolk once more; this time for only \$3,000,000,000.00. He and his boys are in the big war and they must have this amount to pay expenses as they go along.

Where is the man or woman who claims kin to Uncle Sam and dares to refuse to buy his Third Liberty Bonds? We have not failed him on the other two chances we had to help and we are not going to do less this time.

BUY A THIRD LIBERTY BOND.

## Hindenburg's April Fool

In a cartoon published by the Lexington Herald, Hindenburg is seen phoning to a Paris restaurant; the conversation runs as follows:

"Hello! Hello!! Hello!!! Is dot Paris? Hello! Diss iss Hindenburg. Yah, Hindenburg. I want to speak mit der Cafe de L'Opera. Yah, Hello! Is dot der restaurant? Diss iss Hindenburg. Cancel dot dinner for me und der Kaiser und Ludendorff. Yah—I can't come. I'm detained. Vat iss? Vat?? Ven can I come? Got in Himmel, how can I tell? Here come der Americans!!!!"

## American Japanese Relations

Japan's relation to the world and the world war is a matter of increasing interest to millions of Americans. Is Japan playing a shrewd, selfish game reserving her forces until the time comes to strike hard in order to reap enormous profits to the loss and even the permanent damage of her present allies? Or is she honestly cooperating with them ready to aid in building up a new world order, in which all nations, the small and the weak, as well as the great and the strong shall have justice, security and opportunity? These are questions of vital importance. Any indisputable facts that throw light on the situation should be keenly welcomed by every intelligent American.

These remarks are suggested by a booklet recently published by Dr. Gutlick entitled, "Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories." The author has rendered an important service by running down a number of stories that have been circulated throughout the United States during the past few years. He shows that whatever may be the facts in regard to Japan's alleged sinister policies, many of the stories used to prove them have been without foundation.

It is now known, moreover, that the German Government has for years been at work seeking to foment trouble between America and Japan. German agents have circulated in America plausible stories about the "Japanese menace to America," and in Japan about the "American menace to Japan." How much of this mutual suspicion, now found in both America and Japan, is due to these stories it is difficult at once to decide. A few things, however, are beyond dispute.

First: Japan faces a serious economic problem because of her enormous and increasing population.

Her mountainous islands (147,000 square miles) have but limited natural resources. So small is the amount of her arable land that for every square mile there are 2,688 inhabitants. Emigration to the great continents of vast undeveloped resources has, moreover, been refused by Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Siberia. In spite of her economic obstacles, Japan has, nevertheless, given her people universal education, modern methods of justice, industry, civil government and a world outlook. Her adoption of western medicine, hygiene and the principles of sacredness of human life has stopped destructive epidemics and infanticide, by which factors population in ancient times was held to be a pretty even scale. These physical and psychological conditions create in Japan and for the world also a problem found nowhere else.

Second: The policy of the European nations in their dealing with Africa and Asia has too often been characterized by selfishness, greed, fraud, aggression, and secret diplomacy. Too often have the resorted to ruthless military occupation and annexation. In the light of these features of the policies of Occidental Nations in the Far East Japan has feared the partition of China among the powers of Europe. For it would cause her incalculable harm and prevent her from having any opportunity whatever in the world.

Third: Japan, accordingly, following more or less closely the methods of Europe, has been seeking recently to get ahead of those nations and to take the leadership of China into her own hands.

Fourth: The time has come for a new policy in the dealing of the nations. America should make this a cardinal principle at the World Peace Council. But in order that

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## IN OUR OWN STATE

Brig. Gen. Roger Williams, of Lexington, has been held physically unfit, and the examining board at Washington has recommended his retirement from active service.

Five of the bills passed by the last Legislature have been allowed to become laws without the Governor's signature. Among these is the Sunn-Jones Red Light Bill.

Trial of Camp Surgeon Lieut. Col. John H. Allen before a courtmartial at Camp Zachary Taylor on charges growing out of the death of Private Otha Murray was concluded Friday.

The State Tax Commission announced Thursday increases in thirty-two counties totaling \$22,245,000 had been made and sent back to the county boards for equalization.

The seed corn situation in Clark County is very serious, and it has been difficult to awaken the farmers to a realization of the imprudence of practically all corn in the county.

Governor Stanley Saturday vetoed the bill aimed at instruction in the German language in public schools of Kentucky, explaining that ignorance of German would hamper the people of this country in dealing with the deceptive Hun.

Word from Pike County is to the effect that Trimple Sparks, aged twenty-three, son of David Sparks, a farmer of John's Creek, was killed "somewhere in France." The information came through the War Department. He leaves a father, mother, and several brothers and sisters.

John Ratliff, of Hazard, sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of John Baker, a cripple, was sent to Winchester from Perry County for safe-keeping. Two others tried on the same charge and given lighter sentences were sent to Lexington. Ratliff's appeal will be heard May 5.

Former United States Marshal Thomas Hollifield, of Knott County, and Deputy Sheriff Tilden Combs, of Perry, raided "blind tiger" whisky resorts on Lott's creek, in Perry County, where they confiscated a large quantity of whisky, making several arrests. The men were taken to the Hazard jail.

The teachers and twenty pupils of the Maysville High School, members of the domestic science class, were poisoned from eating food of their own preparation. The symptoms in each case were severe, but all are recovered. Superintendent Caplinger has ordered an investigation into the affair.

The Federal Food Administration has ordered the State Food Directors to hold hearings of food law violations open to both the public and the press in the belief that by turning the spotlight of publicity on disloyal citizens violations of the new conservation rules will quickly abate.

County Judge Sam Collins is still determined to push his investigations of gambling in Whitesburg and county, resulting in nearly fifty arrests being made in Whitesburg alone. The grand jury at its session, which convenes April 8, will make a thorough probe. Investigations will be pushed in coal field towns. The police court has been busy since the probe was ordered.

The Rev. Cary Blaine, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Pineville, has obtained a leave of absence to enter military service and the members of the Middlesboro Presbyterian church have unanimously agreed to loan the Rev. J. V. Logan to the Pineville church for part time during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Blaine. The Rev. Mr. Logan will continue his work at Middlesboro, but he will preach at Pineville twice a month.

Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-six new soldiers are at Camp Zachary Taylor now, five trainloads of men having reached the Louisville cantonment Sunday.

After a five weeks' session the Pike Circuit Court closed at Pikeville, and Commonwealth's Attorney R. M. Fields returned to his home at Whitesburg. During the session of the court at Pikeville a number of penitentiary sentences were given to others.

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## GEN. FERDINAND FOCH



General Ferdinand Foch has been appointed commander of the allied armies in France. He will lead the counter-offensive against the Germans. It was General Foch who directed the attack on the German left flank at the Marne that won the battle and saved Paris in 1914.

## AMERICANS TAKE FOE

Huns Try to Gas Village Behind U. S. Front.

Throw Thousand Shells of Many Kinds Into Town—U. S. Men Blacken Faces.

With the American Army in France, April 1.—The Germans tried to "gas" a certain village behind the American front and also to destroy it with incendiary shells, but a high wind sprang up which blew away the poisonous fumes and a rainstorm put out the few fires that had been started.

The Germans opened fire against the village at ten o'clock at night, and kept it up until three o'clock in the morning, throwing about 1,000 shells. These included high-explosives, gas, shrapnel, and incendiary shells. The last in bursting gave off fumes which irritated the eyes and caused sneezing.

The five intrepid Americans who penetrated the German trenches in the morning, capturing four Bavarians, killing one and wounding another, were: Lieut. George Redwood of Baltimore, Corporal Henry Morgan of Cherry Valley, Mass., Private Edward Carson Shumate of Ada, W. Va.; Private Bernard Bolt of South Bethlehem, Pa.

The operation was carried out at six o'clock and the Germans were taken wholly by surprise. The Americans returned safely to their own lines with their prisoners.

The Americans had blackened their faces with burnt corks so that they could not be distinguished easily, and carried only hand-grenades, automatic pistols and clubs. The men set out silently and the operation was completed with the utmost caution.

As the Americans left German reinforcements came up, firing wildly into "No Man's Land."

"It's lucky I speak German, or one of these prisoners would have been killed," said Bolt. "One German ran away, and another started to follow him, but I yelled after him: 'Dutch, if you don't stop I will shoot you.' He stopped; otherwise I sure would have winged him."

## U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY IS LOW

Hotels to Abolish Use of Product Until Next Harvest—Meatless Days Suspended.

Washington, April 1.—Five hundred of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors of the country promulgated Food Administrator Hoover to abolish absolutely the use of wheat products until next harvest. Simultaneously with this action Mr. Hoover announced a complete suspension of "meatless days" for a period of 30 days. The action of the restaurant and hotel men will mean the saving of millions of bushels of wheat for the allied troops. Hoover announced that the wheat situation is serious and that the harvest was less than estimated.

The "service flag" is not official, but its general use is encouraged by the Government. It has been patented by private parties. The matter of having an official service flag not so controlled, is under consideration by Congress.

## HUNS FAILING DESPITE GREAT FORCE IN DRIVE

Correspondent at French Headquarters Says Kaiser Had 185 Divisions at Front.

## ABANDON STRAIGHT ATTACKS

Enemy, Arrested in Midcourse, Stops Head-on Marching Upon Objectives and Breaking Down Resistance by Overwhelming Numbers.

Ottawa, April 1.—"The situation now is clearer than at any time since the beginning of the offensive," says the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters in a message received here.

"The enemy, arrested in midcourse, has abandoned marching straight upon objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers. He now is striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill. Thus, the enemy drive down the Oise valley is finally arrested. Attempts to cross the Oise further north failed and the bridges now are destroyed.

Enemy Driven From Hills Near Noyon. "The village of Pont Leveque, below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Noyon, northwest of Noyon.

"The enemy's capture of Montdidier was too late for him to profit by it, as French forces were able to engage the Germans to the west and bring the advance to a standstill, thus nullifying their efforts to pierce the junction of the Anglo-French armies. The hinge between the English and French armies will never be broken, as the junction now is covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

"Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on fifty miles of battle front, comprising the pick of the German troops. The French steadily engaged three guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions.

## 2,000,000 Germans in Drive.

"Before the offensive the Germans had 100 divisions in line on the British front and 76 divisions in reserve. The enemy therefore has already had engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France in the present battle, and has also denuded certain sectors of his troops. To replace the wastage the enemy possesses about twenty divisions, and conceivably forty of inferior material as useful for filling gaps, but not for winning battles."

(As a German division is figured at between 10,000 and 14,000 men, the Germans must have had about 2,000,000 men on the British front before the drive started, if they had 100 divisions in line and 76 divisions in reserve.)

## SENATE EXTENDS DRAFT LAW

About 700,000 Will Be Added to Rolls by New Act—Goes to House.

Washington, April 1.—Draft legislation urged by the war department was a step nearer completion as the result of the senate's action in adopting a resolution extending the draft to men reaching the age of twenty-one since the first registration day, June 5, 1917. The senate rejected an amendment providing for the training of youths from nineteen to twenty-one. Approximately 700,000 will be added to the registration this year by the resolution. It now goes to the house for consideration.

## EIGHTY U. S. LABOR BRANCHES

Arrangements Made for Office in Remaining Four States—141 Exchanges.

Washington, April 1.—The United States employment service has established offices in all states except Idaho, Kentucky, Vermont and West Virginia, and arrangements for offices in these states are being made. More than 80 branches have been opened and state and national offices have been federated in 22 states. The service is now operating 141 labor exchanges.

We give you another good article on the American-Japanese Relations on this page. It is time we were awake to the nefarious work of the Germans within our borders.

Is it any wonder that people want The Citizen when it gives so much of interest to home folks as well as to those abroad. A dollar was never better invested than that one you invested in The Citizen.

## WORLD NEWS

Much satisfaction is felt by France that the chief command of the allied forces has been given to General Foch. He is a commander of experience and ability, and is considered the best strategist France has.

The Allies are considering the possibility of an Austrian drive into Italy. Lombardy might well be the objective point. Large quantities of stores are located here and it could be used as a center for an invasion of France from the South.

Gen. Pershing has offered the full American forces in France for active service, and it is reported that 100,000 of the most seasoned troops are to be placed at the front. Others are to be used in relieving French and English soldiers needed for the heavier work.

Pope Benedict has protested against the bombardment of Paris by the long range German guns. On Friday a shell struck a church while worshippers were there and over seventy were killed. Destruction by guns is even more clearly a violation of international law than by air planes.

The Bolsheviks have not been pleased with the German policy in the Ukraine or other sections that have come under German control. They resent the rapid shifting of food products from their country. Armed resistance was offered at Odessa, and the Germans were driven out.

The great German drive on the western front of the war has been going on for thirteen days and the lines of the Allies are still unbroken. The Germans have recovered a large part of the territory captured by the English some time ago, but their loss in men has been very heavy. It is estimated at more than 300,000.

The Dutch Parliament has protested against the taking of her ships by the United States in vigorous terms. It charges President Wilson with statements not based on facts, and threatens to defend her rights to the utmost. The United States expected some protest for its effect on Germany, but is surprised at the attitude of Holland, in view of previous understandings between the countries.

The Celtic, a White Star liner, was submarined while on her way from England to the United States. This is a large vessel of 20,000 tons capacity. According to reports the vessel was not sunk, and it was hoped she could be saved. No mention was made of loss of life and it is thought few, if any, passengers were on board.

## BIRTHS IN AUSTRIA IN FOUR YEARS OF WAR DECREASE BY HALF

The following statistics dealing with the effect of the war on the birth rate in Hungary were read to the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies:

"Before the war 765,000 children a year were born in Hungary. In the first year of the war, 1914, the number of births was reduced by 18,000; in 1915 only 481,000 children were born—that is, 284,000 less than in time of peace. In 1916 the number of births was 333,000—a reduction of 432,000. In 1917 the births amounted to 327,000—that is, the reduction was 438,000. Therefore our losses (in Hungary alone) behind the front, reach the number of 1,172,866 individuals.

"Whereas in time of peace infant mortality, for a period of seven years, was 34 per cent, in 1915 the proportion was increased to 48 per cent and in 1916 to 50 per cent."

One who is thoughtful and kind to the soldier boys in service has been remailing THE CITIZEN to a friend who, writes in response, "I received two more CITIZENS yesterday, which I certainly enjoyed as I always do. And I am not the only one that enjoys them. The other boys seem to like reading them even more than had they attended school in Berea." This thoughtful friend wishes that it could be made possible for all the boys on the Honor Roll to receive THE CITIZEN. There are so many who should have its wholesome influence while they are serving Uncle Sam as soldiers.

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